Women Exceed Men In U.S.A.

Defender Chicago, Ill

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported this week that the non-white population of the United States on July 1, 1946, totaled 14,805,615, with females outnumbering males by 272,453. The total population of the United States was given as 141,288,693.

According to the report, non-white males in the United States population, including members of the armed forces overseas, was 7,266,581, while non-white females numbered 7,539,034. Sat.

The total non-white population on July 1, 1946, represents a gain of 1,311,442 since July 1, 1940, date of the last United States Census. At that time non-white males in the population of all ages were 6,631,718, and non-white females 6,862,455, outnumbering the males by 230,731. 4-12-47

Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, Census Bureau specialist on Negro statistics, said statistical studies reveal that non-white females in the population have outnumbered non-white males for more than 100 years.

In the total United States population figure on July 1, 1946 covering whites and non-whites, females outnumbered males by 470,000. However, nearly three-fifths of the excess of females over males in the population was in the non-white population. Defender

PROPHETS of U. S. race suicide through declining population were jolted last week by the estimate of the Bureau of the Census that our population has increased eight per cent since 1940 to 143,311,000. Incidentally there are now more people in the South (42,773,000) than in either the East, North or West. Non-whites increased from 13,454,000 to 15,017,000 or by 1,563,000, but that includes Indians and Orientals along with

15 Million Colored Persons in U. S.

Afro-American

More Than 10th of Total; Increased 11.6 Per Cent

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

There are now 142 million persons in the United States, according to a report issued last Tuesday by the Bureau of the Census. Of the total, 15 millions are colored. 9-27-47

(The total population, according to the report, is 142,061,000, and the colored, 15,017,000)

The colored population increased 11.6% or 1½ million since the last census was taken in 1940, and the white population increased only 7.5% or 8½ million.

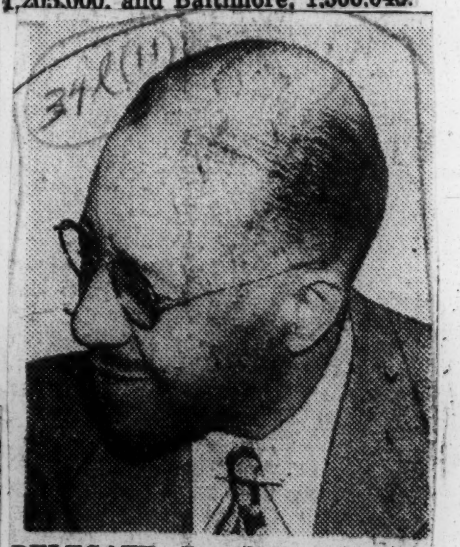
The largest percentage increase was noted in the West which had 24% more people than in 1940. The lowest was in the South, which had only a 2% increase. 38

Baltimore Catching Washington

According to the report, the colored population of Washington, the nation's capital, was 285,988 and that of its twin city, Baltimore was 284,383, only 1605 less.

In 1940, Washington's total colored population was 215,000, or 27,000 more than Baltimore's. At the present rate of increase, it is believed that Baltimore may overtake the capital by 1950.

The total populations for the two cities were: Washington, 1,205,000. and Baltimore, 1,306,040.



DELEGATE—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, who is one of seven persons named to the U.S. Official Delegation to the second General Conference of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Announcement was made this week by the White House.

Rate of Population Growth Greater for Tan Americans

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Whites Increased Only 7.5 Per Cent While Our Rate Is Placed at 11.6%

WASHINGTON

The civilian non white population in the United States has increased between Apr. 1940 and Apr. 1947 by nearly 4% greater than that of the white population, according to a report issued Tuesday by the Bureau of the Census.

The report reveals that the non white population increased by a rate of 11.6% as contrasted to 7.5% for whites. In April 1940, the non whites had reached 1,454,000 while the whites amounted to 118,215,000.

15,017,000 Non Whites

Seven years later the non whites had increased to 15,017,000. At the same time the whites had gone to 127,044,000. "Although both groups increased, the rate of increase of the non white population (11.6%) was appreciably greater than that of the white population (7.5%).

The increase in population by race was reflected in both the male and female on the non whites over the whites. Non white males show a percentage change in the seven year period of plus 10.7%. The whites showed only plus 5.6%. The whites had only a plus 9.3% female change as compared to plus 12.5% for those who are not white.

In 1940 there were 6,613,044 males and 6,841,361 females who were not white. In the same year, the whites showed 59,448,548 males and 58,766,322 females. The 1947 figures showed 7,323,000 males and 7,694,000 females for the former group. The whites show 62,805,000 males and 64,239,000 for 1947.

Total Over 142,000,000

The total civilian population for the United States show a plus 7.9% during the seven year period. The males are plus 6.2% greater and the females are plus 9.6% higher.

In 1947 there are 142,061,000 people in the country while in 1940 there were 131,669,275. Some 70,128,000 of the 1947 figure are male inhabitants while 71,933,000 are female. In 1940 there were 66,061,592 males and 65,607,683 females. 9-20-47

Western States Lead

The Western States had the largest percentage of increase in the general population with a high of plus 24.7. The South had the smallest amount with a meager plus 2.7%. The Northeastern States show plus 7.1% and the North Central States plus 6.3%.

The West has 17,310,000 in 1947; South 42,773,000; Northeastern States, 39,315,000; North Central, 42,663,000.

In 1940 the West had 13,883,265; the South, 41,665,901; Northeastern States, 35, 976,777 and North Central States, 40,143,332.

According to the report, the largest percentage of increase by age was the 36.2% for the infants under 5 years thus indicating the relatively high birth rate during the seven year period. The population increase in this bracket is nearly seven times as great as those who are five and over. The median age population, however rose from 29.0% to 30.0%.

Washington Report

An earlier report for Washington, D.C., for the same seven year period shows that the non white population is 24% of the total while the whites amount to 76%. The District had in April 1947 919,232 whites and 285,988 non whites. The total was 1,205,220.

There are 430,466 white males and 488,766 females. There are 138,012 males and 147,976 females tabulated as non whites.

In 1940 there were 970,816 total 439,059 of whom were males and 468,757. The non white population in this year was 215,398 with 102,590 males and 112,808 females. The whites showed a total of 692,418 with 336,418 being males and 355.949 females.

In citing the Washington figure for April 1947, the Census Bureau explained that the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would yield a figure between 1,144,000 and 1,267,000 for the total population.

The same report reveals that Baltimore had 1,306,040 in April 1947 with 628,506 being males and 677,534 being females. There were 284,383 non whites with 137,711 males and 146,672. In comparison there are 1,021,657 whites in Baltimore with 490,795 being male and 530,862 female.

Some 22% of the total are not white and 78% are.

In 1940, Baltimore had, according to the report, 1,046,692 people. 519,732 were male and 526,960 female. There were 188,106 non whites of which 92,151 were male and 95,955 female. The population for this year was 858,586. Total of 427,581 of them were male and 431,005 female. Sat.

In citing the Baltimore figure for April 1947, the Census Bureau explained that the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete census would yield a figure between 1,245,000 and 1,367,000 for Baltimore's total population.

CENSUS SHOWS 282,000 MORE WOMEN THAN MEN

38 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Statistics for 1946 show that there are 470,000 more women in the United States than men, and of that number, three-fifths or approximately 282,000 are in the non-white population. S 27.4-18-47

38 1947

Immigration

Puerto Ricans Who Can't Take It

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-21-47

Unlike most immigrants, 75 per cent of the Puerto Ricans who have come to these shores to better their condition, and to seek fame and fortune in the American tradition, have returned to their island unable to adjust themselves to American life.

According to New York City's Welfare Commissioner, the number of Puerto Ricans who have come to that metropolis since 1941 has steadily increased from 1,000 in that year to 25,000 in 1947.

The University of Puerto Rico Social Science Research Center reports that from 1908 to 1947 over 750,000 islanders came to the United States, but only 127,000 remained as permanent residents. The rest returning to their native communities.

Recently thousands of Puerto Ricans have come to the States by airplane at $50 a head, but after a few months' stay most of them went back home.

It is significant that 64 per cent of those who stayed were white.

It was the black and obviously colored Puerto Ricans who decided that they could not take it and returned to their native island.

These darker Puerto Ricans could not take it here because of segregation and discrimination to which they were unaccustomed and which they rightly regarded as execrable.

Coming from a relatively free land, they found themselves discriminated against in employment and segregated in housing, and although they made a better living here, they elected to return home. Sat. 6-21-47

Their experience is not lost upon the other people of the Caribbean and Latin America, and is not calculated to further hemispheric unity.

We hope this lesson is not lost upon white America, although we confess that we are none too sanguine about it.

West Indian Workers, Alien Seamen Cherish Citizenship Denied Them

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-22-47

Three Relief Bills Pending in Congress Sponsored by Committee for Foreign Born

NEW YORK—Thousands of West Indians who worked in factories and on farms in the United States during the war were unceremoniously shipped home when the A-bomb explosions and barking guns were silenced.

Today, a large majority of these natives from the Caribbean, who proved an asset during our critical manpower shortage, would like to become citizens. But they can not under present immigration and naturalization laws.

Many with relatives in this country have been denied visas on the ground that the immigration quota is filled.

Racism Responsible

The real reason, however, is that they are denied entrance on the basis of race and color, according to Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, with headquarters

Mr. Green explained that residents of the British West Indies who wish to come to this country must enter under the British immigration quota, which is 65,721 annually, but has never been filled. Sat. 2-22-47

Less than 200 immigrants are allowed yearly from the British West Indies.

Europeans Preferred

Mr. Green pointed out that of the 153,000 immigrants permitted to come here yearly from all countries, 65 per cent hail from Great Britain, Germany and Sweden. The remaining 35 per cent come from South European and Latin-American countries.

America is the only country in the world which discriminates against immigrants on the basis of race and color, Mr. Green declared.

3 Million Deportees

But this is only part of the overall situation, the committee secretary stated. Today there are 3,000,000 foreign-born persons facing deportation.

During the war immigration regulations were relaxed to permit:

Entry of wives and children of war veterans, of war-contract laborers, as well as to extend citizenship to children of persons serving honorably in the armed forces. Sat. 2-22-47

All of these emergency regulations ceased with the President's proclamation ending hostilities.

Alien Seamen Penalized

Among those facing deportation are 12,150 alien seamen who served in the Merchant Marine during the war, or more than 13 pe cent of the National Maritime Union's membership of 90,000.

They come from 88 countries, according to NMU records. "They were bombed, torpedoed and wounded. Their ships were sunk under them. They are entitled to consideration now," declared the committee secretary.

Political Refugees

Many are political refugees and have no place to go. All are anxious to become citizens. But under the Nationality Act of 1940 they must have five years of sailing time on American-owned ships, excluding time in port.

In the majority of cases this means seven years of sailing. The result is that these seamen, along with millions of other foreign-born persons, face immediate deportation.

In their defense, Mr. Green said, the committee, along with the NMU and other citizenship groups, is supporting a three-point program to relax immigration rules and amend the Nationality Act.

Three Bills Sponsored

Congress is urged to pass three measures.

The first, introduced this year by Representative Marcantonio, would amend the Nationality Act to provide that "the right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, creed or national origin." Sat. 2-22-47

Such an amendment would benefit those West Indians now barred.

The other two measures, which would aid the seamen, were introduced during the last Congress by Senators George L. Radcliffe of Maryland and Claude Pepper of Florida, both Democrats.

Citizenship for Seamen

One would make seamen eligible for citizenship after three years of service, instead of five. Enactment of th esecond would enable seamen to apply for certificates of lawful entry until eligible to file citizenship papers.

The second point on the committee's program is judicial, and includes seeking a Supreme Court ruling to support the contention that political freedom of aliens is one of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights.

Pilgrims From Puerto Rico Presenting Problem To U.S

Birmingham News-Age-Herald
Sun. 7-6-47

BY ADELAIDE KERR

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP)—Puerto Rican Pilgrims, seeking new frontiers of progress, are pouring into the United States in rapidly growing force via airborne caravan.

Cut rate plane fares and the fact that as U. S. citizens Puerto Ricans may come and go at will have contributed to the rising influx. Many small air travel companies which have sprung up since the war offer seasonal tickets costing from $75 to $85 for the San Juan-New York flight and $28 to $80 for the reverse trip, compared to the $130 fixed rate of regularly scheduled airlines.

The Puerto Rican skyway wanderers cover in eight hours the 1,600 miles between their tropical homeland and Gotham.

The Puerto Ricans differ from others who have poured across Uncle Sam's borders in that thousands go home again.

Sun. 7-6-47

FIGURES OF THE Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U. S. Department of Justice show that 195,633 Puerto Ricans entered the United States from 1938 to 1946, but that 124,983 left for Puerto Rico in the same period. This leaves a balance of 70,650. However, the number of those remaining each year mounted steadily from 4,254 in 1938 to 22,500 in 1946.

A large percentage of the Puerto Rican migrants go to New York. One section of East Harlem, known as "Little Puerto Rico," is reputed to house the largest group of Puerto Ricans outside the island. There are many in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Let's climb five flghts to the Harlem flat of R. R., where Mr. R., his wife and their 10 children from 2 to 15 years old, live in five rooms. Little Mrs. R., who is less than five feet tall, opens the door to a crowded living room, in one corner of which stands an overloaded ironing board, flanked by huge portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt and two American flags.

* * *

"WE CAME HERE BECAUSE there is so much better food and opportunity for the children," says Mrs. R. in a high pitched tense voice. "We're a little crowded, but we get along. Everybody has his own bed." Sun. 7-6-47

Around the corner and up three more flights is the tiny flat of J. V. L., a picture framer, and his family of five. "It's hard to get jobs in Puerto Rico and milk is scarce," he explains. "It's better here, if you can find a place to live."

As he sits in his clean, shining, orderly kitchen with its bright flow-

PLANS TO RESETTLE MIGRANTS CRITICIZED

Times

Suggestions that Puerto Ricans migrating to this city be settled elsewhere would require from $6,000 to $10,000 a family if proper environment was set up, Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of the Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem, said yesterday. In an address at a teachers' conference in the school, Dr. Covello pleaded for a more positive and sympathetic approach to the migrant's problem.

He told members of the faculty of the Galvani Junior High School, who teach 500 Puerto Rican children, that the migrant families are "greatly disturbed" by statements made in the press and elsewhere. He said "some attempt should be made to emphasize the total culture" of these people.

Citing studies by responsible groups, he maintained that resettlement in other sections could be accomplished only at great cost. In urging the teachers to take special pains in understanding the problems of the tens of thousands of Puerto Rican emigrants, he pointed out that this group was following the pattern set up by migrant movements of the last century. 11-18-47

He urged the teachers to go out and see how well these people conduct themselves in the community and to visit their churches and exhibits to see the culture they bring with them. Dr. Covello insisted that these Spanish speaking children should be given the understanding treatment needed to make them feel at home.

RALPH McGILL

Atlanta Constitution

Puerto Rico Is a Sad Story

Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 8-12-47

It was late afternoon and everyone around my end of the shop was gone save me. I loosened my tie and leaned 'way back in the chair and rested and thought. (38) Immigration

I was looking at a map on the wall, but while looking at it I was thinking about a story I had read in which it told how more than 600,000 Puerto Ricans were now in New York City, living in the worst slums, sleeping 20 to a room, fouling up the relief machinery and being pulled into the Communist Party by Vito Marcantonio's commie goons. Wthin a few years, New York will have a million of them—and Puerto Rico still will be crowded.

Mood You get into one of these moods, looking at something but thinking about something else, and pretty soon you are in one of Joyce's stream of consciousness conditions. I recalled a Puerto Rican maid who had served me the chicken and yellow rice and salad and then sat down and talked about her family and her father, who remembered the old days when one had to bow to the Spaniards, and the people were so many dogs in the eyes of the Don.

Her name was Providencia Concepcion, which charmed me, and she was a serious person, and sad. Puerto Rico was such a sad place. So much better under the United States, but such a miserable, poor country.

I remembered riding through that beautiful island, a pistol on the seat between the Army man, who drove, and me. There were nationalists, and sometimes they sniped.

Wallace I sat there, my mind running on, and I recalled Henry Wallace, whose sayings today are in disrepute politically, saying, once:

"A pest caused rubber to die out in Brazil. When the war is done we could plant enough rubber trees in Brazil to supply the world in about seven years . . . but what should we do about the people who now live and have their being because of the rubber plantations in the Pacific" . . . and he said again that he had seen in South America some of the 15,000,000 Indians that live so remote from civilization and whose death rate is about 50 percent up to the age of six . . . what should we do, he asked, move our great health factory down there and cut the mortality in half?

I remember an American Army doctor in Tehran, cursing that vast city of beauty and ugliness, of filth and disease, telling me that of every 1,000 Iranian babies born, about 100 could expect to live to be 10 years old . . . and, he said, "that proves God is merciful . . . for why should more of them live to grow up hungry and diseased, exploited and degraded with government opium?"

Health When we took Puerto Rico from the Spaniards, it was a pest hole. Babies sickened and died, and only the strongest and most fortunate survived. The people lived in misery and humiliation. They were serfs and they had no rights, and a protest was met with the lash, the pistol shot or prison.

But God in His mercy let most of the babies die and the population remained more or less constant.

We took the island from Spain, as we should have, the Spain of that time having the morals and outlook of Franco's Spain today.

We moved our health machine in. The yellow fever was wiped out about that time. We learned what to do about malaria, which had killed thousands every year. We policed up the pest hole, and babies began to live.

Times 8-12-47

. . . When we took the island, the population was less than a million. Today it is well over 2,000,000.

Population When we took it, the population was an estimated 264 per square mile. Today it is more than double that.

We brought health and freedom, but we did not bring any knowledge of how to live off the land; our Congress and cartels kept down the sugar industry, we added prohibition to their economic woes, and we have supplied no industrial development for them.

If the mortality of the people in India, Egypt, Iran and Iraq, to name just a few peoples, were cut in half, their misery would be increased.

New York, with 600,000 Puerto Ricans, and more arriving every day, is being swamped. The arrivals are being thrown into crime and communism.

It is a curious and disturbing by-product of freedom.

BETTER CARE URGED FOR PUERTO RICANS

Ab Times New York Nov

City Must Divert the Growing Flow of Migrants From Its Slums, Educators Warn

38

SCHOOL PROBLEM STUDIED

Sat 11-12-47 mst

Special Classes, Teachers and Courses Asked for Those Who Do Not Know English

New York faces serious consequences to its health and general welfare unless national and city authorities can divert the unprecedented influx of Puerto Ricans from the slum areas here.

This warning was sounded yesterday in a report prepared for the Board of Education by a special committee of the Association of Assistant Superintendents. The committee, consisting of six members, has been studying the social and education aspects of the tremendous rise in Puerto Rican immigration for nearly a year. It is estimated that there are now 350,000 to 400,000 Puerto Ricans in New York and that this section of the city's population is being increased by 30,000 annually.

The committee submitted recommendations by which the school officials might treat the educational problems and social orientation of the newcomers, but it warned in another recommendation that responsible authorities must come forward with a plan for settling the Puerto Ricans elsewhere than in "our worst slum areas." mea 11-12-47

Continued Influx Predicted

New York probably will remain the focal point for a continuing exodus "from the island to the continent," the committee declared, citing "one student of the problem" who has predicted "that the total population of Puerto Ricans in the city will at least double in the next decade or so."

"As an American citizen, the Puerto Rican has unrestricted right to choose his place of residence within the United States," the committee pointed out. "Practically, however, the vast majority of newly arrived Puerto Ricans are making their way into the worst overcrowded and most poorly housed sections of the city.

"There are those who may point to the fact that for many of these people the worst living conditions in the city are to be preferred to those of the island. But that does not answer their fundamental right to a decent place to live and the opportunity for economic independence in this country."

On the educational aspects of the situation, the committee reported that last June "there were 13,914 pupils enrolled in the public elementary and junior high schools of the city who originally came from Puerto Rico," and that more than half the total Puerto Ricans now in the schools were entered during the school year from September, 1946, to June, 1947.

Language Difficulty Stressed

One of the principal difficulties encountered by the educational authorities is that a large percentage of the Puerto Rican children come to the United States "with almost negligible facility in the use of English." Of 2,172 pupils entering the schools in three Manhattan districts, 1,081 were unable to speak English, while of 937 pupils in two other districts, 779 could speak no English. 11-12-47

"More Spanish than American in culture and language," the committee observed, "these boys and girls cannot possibly fit into our regular school program without a period of orientation and adjustment fitted to their special needs. There is no doubt but that many pupils coming from Puerto Rico suffer from the double handicap of unfamiliarity with the English language and lack of previous educational experience sometimes approaching complete illiteracy."

The committee said this problem was complicated by malnutrition and other health deficiencies, and by "the overcrowding at home and the restlessness on the street," which "carry over into the school in the form of nervousness, extreme shyness, near tantrums and other behavior characteristics." All these are the more difficult for the teacher to cope with because of the language barrier.

"The essential thing to remember, however, is that these boys and girls have the same capacity to learn, the same rights to education, the same desire for security and the same basic loyalties to our country as any other citizens of the United States," the report continued. "They present a challenge to our schools to see that full educational opportunity is given them to understand and share these rights and privileges."

A Program Is Offered

In its plan for improving the adjustment and assimilation of Puerto Rican pupils the committee made these thirteen recommendations:

1. Special classes should be allowed to schools in the ratio of a teacher for each fifteen pupils newly admitted from Puerto Rico.
2. A special differential in class size should be provided in schools enrolling Puerto Rican pupils in proportion to their numbers on register. Class registers in schools with a large representation of these pupils should not exceed twenty-five.
3. A special differential in textbooks and supply allotments should be made to these schools.
4. New courses of study should be devised appropriate to the instruction of the pupils on the various school levels.
5. Appropriate instruments should be developed for measuring the academic achievement and mental ability of these pupils.
6. Special medical services should be provided.
7. Teachers who are expert interpreters of Spanish should be assigned to schools in Puerto Rican neighborhoods when new pupils are registered.

38 Times

8. The adequacy of the present program of adult education for Puerto Ricans should be studied.
9. Orientation courses for teachers in Puerto Rican culture and in conversational Spanish should be organized. Times
10. Courses for teachers in methodology and instructional materials for teaching non-English speaking pupils should be organized and staffed by experts. WPb. 11-12-47
11. Insular, Federal and city authorities should attempt to divert the flow of Puerto Rican emigrants from the overcrowded areas of New York into other sections of the city and elsewhere with some regard for the adequacy of housing accommodations and to occupational opportunities. New York, N.Y.
12. Kindergarten opportunities should be provided for all 4 and 5-year-old children in schools situated in Puerto Rican communities.
13. A community relations teacher should be assigned to districts where there are large concentrations of Puerto Ricans.

Members of the committee are Miss Minnie Obermeier of the Division of Child Welfare; Dr. Benjamin B. Greenberg, Manhattan; Dr. Samuel M. Levenson and Dr. Emanuel F. Van Dam, Brooklyn; Dr. Frank D. Whalen of the Bronx and Dr. Clare C. Baldwin of Manhattan, chairman.

Emigrating Puerto Ricans

The Commonweal - N.Y., N.Y. Fri-8-15-47

ONE of the worst plane accidents of recent weeks called public attention to the heavy passenger traffic between the mainland and Puerto Rico—handled by cut-rate airlines. The plane which crashed was taking native-born islanders back for a visit, with the passengers enduring the crowding and other rugged traveling conditions to be expected at such low rates. It appears to be much less difficult to drum up fares in ill-fed Puerto Rico for the flight to the gold-paved United States. In recent months emigration in these planes (and on regular airliners and ocean vessels) has been so brisk that local relief authorities in Harlem and certain other local distress areas are being pushed to the breaking point.

Puerto Ricans do not come under our stubborn immigration laws; they are American citizens. For once here are people we cannot keep out. They come to this country with few skills, unable to speak English and intending to settle in the already dangerously over-crowded city areas peopled by their relatives and friends. Relief rolls in those areas are rising sharply in consequence, while disease, immorality, juvenile delinquency and crime increase because of the packing of several families into single dwelling units.

There does not seem to be any legal means of preventing bucket-seat plane companies from going after business in poverty-stricken Puerto Rico. And people who are desperately off will naturally think in roseate terms of the standard of living, even on relief, in the well-fed United States. Some observers believe that a million of the islanders must emigrate to relieve the economic pressure there. That figure is excessive, but there is much to be said for the organizing of a complete resettlement process contemplating a lesser number and aimed at making these citizens self-sustaining in the United States. That process, if presented persuasively enough to the Puerto Ricans, might prevent their continuing to jam their way into acute city distress areas. Com-8-15-47

At the same time much remains to be done in the way of enabling the island itself to reach a less colonial economic status. The Puerto Rican Government now seems to have in mind the expansion of fisheries and fish products, mining and processing, water power and such normal procedures as improved transportation and better housing. It is hardly likely that an impoverished community of two million souls can go very far on measures such as these. To accomplish the primary aim of making Puerto Rico more productive a series of practicable new industries should be established. Combining well-prepared and moderate-scale resettlement with an economic program developing new finished products on the island would go a long way toward eliminating what has long been a stain on the escutcheon of the United States.

A 'BUCKET SEAT' PLANE ARRIVES FROM PUERTO RICO

The New York Times - New York, N.Y.
Sat. 8/2/47
38

The interior of aircraft after passengers debarked at Newark yesterday

SOLUTION IS SOUGHT TO MIGRANT INFLUX

38

Puerto Rico Plans to Develop Island Resources to Reduce Number Leaving Home

The New York Times
N.Y., N.Y.

RELIEF COSTS HERE SOAR

Mon - 8-4-47

Surveys Show Many Diseases Prevalent in 'Little Spain' and Other Settlements

By ALBERT J. GORDON

Special health, housing and relief problems have been created as a result of the unprecedented Puerto Rican immigration to this city.

City departments have reported increased services to thousands of Puerto Ricans in the overcrowded settlements where they live in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. Chief among these is "Little Spain," in East Harlem, between Fifth and First Avenues, East Seventy-ninth and East 116th Streets. Another settlement lies between 116th and East 130th Streets. A large number have settled in the Central Park West area, from 100th to 110th Streets, along Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and large colonies are along Jackson Avenue, the Bronx; in Washington Heights and in the Atlantic Avenue area in Brooklyn.

City officials estimate that there are 600,000 Puerto Ricans here. Puerto Rican spokesmen challenge this figure as too high. They say not more than 350,000 or 400,000 are here. New arrivals average 2,000 a month.

The majority of the Puerto Ricans who come to New York by plane and ship are citizens of the United States, but cannot speak English. They arrive here inadequately clothed, and without necessary household equipment, for nearly all of them lived in Puerto Rico on the most minimum essentials.

Mon - 8 - 4 - 47

Poor Health Conditions

Social and health experts agree that the poor health conditions among many Puerto Ricans are due mainly to hereditary factors, food deficiencies or excesses, air deficiencies, change in climate, physical apathy, ignorance of hygiene and inadequacy of medical supervision.

Tuberculosis and pulmonary disorders, pernicious anema, syphillis and other venereal diseases are prevalent among the migrants, according to the health and social workers. They said surveys in the Spanish communities showed the frequency of illness among the poor Puerto Rican families was much higher than among similar groups of other nationalities.

The City Health Department officials recognized the need for special services for Puerto Ricans as far back as ten years ago, and established a health center at East 103d Street for the study and treatment of tropical diseases. The program included diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from malaria, parasitic diseases and other ills brought in from the tropics. The work increased so rapidly that it was moved to larger quarters at 168th Street and Broadway, where it is being continued with augmented staffs.

The constant increase of venereal diseases is indicated in the Health Department statistics. At the East Harlem Health Center, 158 East 115th Street, the number examined for venereal disease jumped from 6,000 to 9,700 during 1946. At the Central Harlem Center, 2238 Fifth Avenue, the total rose from 8,800 in 1943 to 12,600 at the end of 1946. More than 80 per cent of those examined had to be treated. It was pointed out, however, that the figures include patients of all nationalities, but the vast majority were Puerto Ricans.

Mon-8-4-47

The tuberculosis death rate among the Puerto Ricans was also higher than in other groups. Spanish-speaking doctors had to be added to the health center staffs, and it was found necessary to add other Spanish-speaking personnel.

Relief Figures Soar

Relief figures for the Puerto Ricans also are on the increase. The City Welfare Center responsible for the area in East Harlem from East Seventieth to East 119th Street spent $2,359,000 in 1945. In 1946 the figures about doubled—$4,794,000. For the first six months this year they jumped to $3,694,000. Indications are that they will be higher for the last six months. The welfare officials pointed out that the figures covered all nationalities, but again the vast majority consists of Puerto Ricans.

In the section from East 119th to East 145th Street and from Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River, the figures for 1945 were $4,061,000; for 1946, they were $4,862,000, and for the first six months this year they were $3,937,000. In the West Side section, from 139th to 155th Street, relief expenditures for 1945 amounted to $3,789,000; in 1946 they were $4,406,000, and for the first six months of 1947 they were $3,416,000.

Mon - 8 - 4 - 47

Everyone concerned with the problems created by the Puerto Rican influx hope some constructive solution may be found soon. The Puerto Rican Government is working on a program to reduce emigration to the United States. The plan provides for the development of the island's resources and production. The plan would expand mining and processing, fisheries and fish products, water power, housing and community development, and transportation facilities.

Harris L. Present, counsel to the Spanish American Youth Bureau, Inc., and to The Puerto Rican Employes Association, Inc., New York, said the Puerto Rican problem here cannot be settled without the cooperation of the Federal Government, the Government of Puerto Rico, the New York City authorities, the private social and welfare agencies and the migrants themselves.

He said the Federal Government would have to draw up plans for the resettlement of at least 1,000,000 more Puerto Ricans. It has been estimated that many will have to leave the island in order to solve the economic problems there.

The insular government, he said, will have to provide a social service and resettlement office, where Puerto Rican social workers can channel this emmigration. Vocational training, he said, also will have to be given to many Puerto Ricans for occupations on the mainland.

As to the City of New York, he said, there is need for more social investigators speaking Spanish. He called for more reception classes in the school system where Spanish is spoken. He said there was need for more Spanish-speaking help in the various city departments.

Mr. Present said scholarships should be provided for Puerto Ricans to enable them to work among their own people here.

At the Casita Marie (Mary's Little House), a Catholic welfare agency at 61 East 107th Street, an attempt has been made to develop during the last ten years a group of adult leaders, from among the thousands of boys and girls who have used its facilities, to take over the settlement's work. After a decade, however, all of the settlement's full-time personnel and virtually all of its volunteer workers are non-Puerto Ricans.

CHILD MIGRANT UNCLAIMED

N.Y. - 8 - 4 - 47

Girl, Found Wandering at Airport, Is Taken to Shelter Here

An 11-year-old Puerto Rican girl who arrived by plane at the Teterboro Airport, N. J., at 9:30 A. M. yesterday from her native country was taken to the Children's Society shelter at Fifth Avenue and 105th Street last night after no one had appeared to meet her.

The child, Gloria Ester Castellano, told the police of the West 100th Street station, through an interpreter, that she lived in Ciales, Puerto Rico. She said she was to have arrived here tomorrow but came a day earlier. A brother, Pedro Diaz, was to have met her.

THE TRAGEDY OF PUERTO RICO
Times - New York, N.Y.

One of the saddest of the world's problems is illustrated by the heavy Puerto Rican immigration into this city, as described in Alfred J. Gordon's story published yesterday in this newspaper. The story is simply one of a population too great for the island's resources, yet unable to find adequate outlets elsewhere. New York City alone is thought to have 600,000 Puerto Ricans, or nearly two-thirds the whole

She said the brother lived in Brooklyn, but she did not know the street address.

The girl's plight was brought to the attention of the police by Joseph Gonzales of the Columbus Travel Agency, 712 Columbus Avenue, which specializes in Puerto Rican travel. A motorist had seen the child wandering at the airport and had brought her to Manhattan and placed her in Mr. Gonzales' care.

eration or more ago drove millions of Europeans to our shores. 8-3-47

A vigorous attempt to develop Puerto Rican industries, plus planned emigration for those who still cannot be supported on the island, is an easy remedy to suggest. It is not an easy one to carry out. Puerto Rico needs all the aid and sympathy we can give it. If all its people cannot subsist at home above the slum level some of them must be helped, in an organized way, to find homes elsewhere. We have a responsibility, voluntarily assumed and close at hand, which we cannot evade.

Our Puerto Rican Problem Comes Home to Roost

Sat. 8-9-47 Pub. Longueuil Ky.

ONLY how that our Puerto Rican problem has come home to roost in New York are Americans giving any attention to the lovely but unhappy island of its origin. For some of the troubles which have beset Puerto Rico, and with which it has been utterly unable to deal, are suddenly transferred to New York City.

It is a curious exodus. At the rate of 1,500 per week Puerto Ricans are flying to New York, swelling the 350,000 which New York officials estimate already have arrived. They are U. S. citizens, so they need no passports, no visas, no exit permits, though in Puerto Rico they have no vote for U. S. representatives or senators. Puerto Rico belongs to, but, in the words of the U. S. Supreme Court, is not a part of the United States. Yet when the Puerto Ricans, having escaped their hungry homeland, settle in New York, they are perfectly privileged to get on relief rolls, to register and to vote—for Representative VITO MARCANTONIO, as it turns out. Thus the hegira of the hungry takes on interesting domestic political implications. "The Courier-Journal"

Essentially, however, it is the result of an economic failure. Since the Spanish-American war, of which Puerto Rico is an American heritage, the island population has increased from 1,000,000 to 2,045,000. Its area, needless to say, remained the same, so that agricultural Puerto Rico now is more densely populated than any State except industrial Rhode Island. Its sugar-based economy cannot support its people. One out of every eight employables is without a job. Family incomes average $240 a year among laborers. There is not enough farm land to go 'round. There still are many thousand landless peons in the country. Education and public health are inferior.

Our intentions—when we have had any—have been good. We have given federal grants of various kinds to the Puerto Ricans. We have remitted to the Puerto Rican Government, that captive psuedo-autonomy, all the internal revenue tax collected on Puerto Rican rum sold in the United States. We have done the best we knew how. But we have neither given Puerto Rico self-sufficiency, nor have we given Puerto Ricans a chance to try their own hands at self-sufficiency. It is beside the point to say that Puerto Rico would be worse off without us. It is like saying New York would be better off without Puerto Ricans. It does not excuse us for operating a little pocket of imperialism.

Sugar-Bowl Migrants

NEW YORK Mon. 8-11-47
Time Magazine Chicago Ill.

More than 1,500 Puerto Ricans arrived in the U.S. last week. The majority were beggar-poor, had no prospects of jobs or any training. They were the 1947 version of the Okies who had fled from the Southwest's Dust Bowl. Instead of riding the highways, the Puerto Ricans rode the skies. Most of them arrived in the bucket seats of converted Army transport planes, operated by charter airlines at bargain rates. By last week, the migration from their crowded, poverty-stricken land to the U.S. was at flood tide. Time Magazine

Puerto Rico's sugar economy cannot support a population (2,645,000 in 1946) which has more than doubled since the U.S. took the island as a dependency after the Spanish-American War. About one in eight employable Puerto Ricans has no job. The average family wage: $20 a month (about one-third of minimum needs by Puerto Rican standards).

Many of the migrants are young ex-G.I.s and merchant seamen, who got a taste of U.S. living during the war and turned their wartime savings into plane tickets for their families. But thousands are middle-aged and elderly Puerto Ricans, who sold all their possessions to raise the plane fare. Said one Puerto Rican, a university graduate who left a shoeshining job in San Juan: "If they could swim, the chickens would leave."

"Spanish Harlem." The Okies were mainly California's problem. The problem of the Puerto Ricans is chiefly New York's; more than 90% of them land in New York City. Estimates are that 350,000 are now in burgeoning colonies in Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx. The worst congestion is in "Spanish Harlem," a slum of old, dark, dirt-crusted, cold-water tenements on Manhattan's upper East Side.

Spanish Harlem has become one of the most densely peopled places in the western world. Social workers have often found as many as 20 men, women & children living in a single four-room flat. Beds are used in shifts. By day, the area's streets teem with children. In almost every block there is a sidewalk gambling game. By night, the streets crawl with idlers and men & women back from jobs as dishwashers, laundry helpers, needle-workers. The average wage for Spanish Harlem: about $30 a week. Mon. 8-11-47

Some of Puerto Rico's economic D.P.s have already gone back to their land, discouraged by what they find in the U.S. But the great majority hold on; bad as Harlem is, it is better than life in Puerto Rico. Hundreds of the migrants save enough in a year to make bargain-rate flights back to San Juan, only to return to New York with their relatives.*

High Price of Slums. Unemployment in Spanish Harlem has risen with each packed plane's arrival, and New York's state and city authorities have begun to worry about the area's rising relief costs, crime, the swift rise in tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Puerto Rico's home government, which knows that migration is the best and easiest solution to the island's unemployment, hopes that somebody will work out a plan to channel the migrants to U.S. farm and industrial areas. Any diversion of the flood would take a lot of doing; the Puerto Rican in New York or San Juan is subject to no more restrictions or compulsions than any other U.S. citizen.

Columbia Study of Puerto Ricans in City Defended by Pinero in Response to Critics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Office of Puerto Rico today made public Governor Pinero's answer to charges that Columbia University's survey of living conditions of Puerto Ricans in New York would be "an unwarranted waste of Puerto Rican funds."

The charges were made by Ruperto Ruiz, a Puerto Rican, and Harris L. Present, an American, in a telegram to Governor Pinero while he was in New York.

The Governor's answer was contained in another telegram written shortly before he left here for Miami on his way to Puerto Rico.

Ruiz and Present said they "protest the unwarranted waste of Puerto Rican funds because facts are known and available without further surveys."

Governor Pinero replied: "If you have facts available, the unbiased Columbia University study will welcome and weigh them.

"If you and your group are really working with nothing in mind except satisfaction and accomplishments, as you often have stated to me, you should not get ticklish at the survey idea by a competent institution with trained personnel who dedicate full time to their chores.

"Though I and my Government value sporadic efforts performed by citizens, nevertheless I have to class such studies as amateurish.

'It will please me greatly if the proposed study shows that you both possessed the truth and held the secret and I am sure that Columbia will give due credit to you.

"In the meantime, your protests are held in abeyance and your right to file them protected and respected."

Charging Puerto Ricans Overcrowd Chicago, Gotham, Officials Urge Migration Defense

NEW YORK—The diversion of the heavy Puerto Rican migration to the slum areas of New York City to other areas here, and to other cities in the U.S., was urgently pleaded by a report issued here last week by the city Board of Education.

The report, prepared by educators concerned, and workers, cited the arrival here annually of 30,000 Puerto Ricans who have swelled to a number over 400,000 in New York. The new emigrants join relatives here in woefully overcrowded living quarters, with little chance of a job, and with distinct handicaps in education, due to language difficulties and delayed cultural adjustments.

Cite Citizenship Rights

Careful not to infringe the rights of the Puerto Ricans, the report stated: "As an American citizen, the Puerto Rican has unrestricted right to choose his place of residence within the United States. Practically, however, the vast majority of newly arrived Puerto Ricans are making their way into the worst overcrowded and most poorly housed sections of the city." Therefore, along with many other recommendations to meet educational and health needs, the committee urged: "Insular, Federal and city authorities should attempt to divert the flow of Puerto Rican emigrants from overcrowded areas of New York into other sections of the city and elsewhere with some regard to the adequacy of housing accommodations and to occupational opportunities."

The report stated also that one authority estimated that the New York population of Puerto Ricans may well double itself in the next decade. It pointed out gently that "he (the Puerto Rican emigrant) is looked upon with great hostility by the more predominant groups in the population—who regard themselves as relatively superior and more prosperous. Race prejudices of one form or another are expressed. Insecure in his social status, personality frustration are bound to develop."

From the Readers

Puerto Ricans

To the Editor:

Your Feb. 6 article on Puerto Ricans is excellent because of its sincerity and adherence to facts.

We, the Puerto Ricans, rated as second-class Americans, need more articles like that and more people like you to help us bring forth the myth of the American protectorate.

The Puerto Rican workers do not have any other incentive, but to think of New York as the only panacea to mitigate their economic tragedy. They come here to work and serve, and to continue under the slavery which is their bond as a result of the vicious conditions they are forced to endure in the "forgotten colony."

Where and how will this second-rate American soldier be rehabilitated?

New York PILAR PACHECO

• • •

Your contribution on the Puerto Rican migration to New York City was most exquisite, considering its social significance and the fact that no other publication has undertaken this task in such a light.

However, though Puerto Ricans are generally unskilled, as you put it, there are many who have made their names known in concert circles all over the world. The Figueroa string quartet is a good example. In addition, there is Jesus Maria Sanroma, concert pianist of world fame. Appearing with the Goldman Band of Prospect and Central Park fame, is a soloist, arranger and instructor of top-notch quality named Pedro Angel del Busto, who also hails from the little island.

Puerto Rican talent also holds ground in medicine, politics and sports.

New York PETER LOPEZ

HOUSING, TRAINING HELD NEGRO NEEDS

Seattle's Migrants Lack the 'City Touch' Jobs Require, Race Leaders Assert

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 18—Negro leaders interested in good race relations agreed here today that while the placement of war-time Negro migrants in useful employment was the major problem, housing and training for new jobs were vital side issues.

Unlike the Japanese-Americans who have been able to find jobs in local hotels and restaurants, the Negro migrant is "definitely rural" they say, and lacks the "city touch" necessary for acceptance as waiters and hotel workers. Even railroads, close observers say, prefer to hire Negroes with a city background for dining car work.

Training would correct this, it was asserted, and help the Negro migrant "settle in." He has already given a good account of himself as to lawfulness. Prentis I. Frazier, "Negro bond broker," said: "On the whole, the migrant gets into less court trouble than the 'floaters,' who were a large part of the old population."

John E. Prim, Negro deputy prosecuting attorney since 1943, and a migrant from Tennessee, said that the newcomer has as good a record in court as any other migrant group. He agreed with Mayor William E. Devine, who said yesterday that the major crimes are committed more often by "old residents."

What petty crimes there were among Negroes were traceable to overcrowded housing conditions, Mr. Prim said.

The city now has a population of 500,000, and about 12,000 are Negroes. The number of Negroes here in 1940 was 3,789. The closing of war industries in Hanford, Bremerton, and Vancouver has increased the number of Negroes who have moved here in the last six months, it is generally believed.

Napoleon Dotson, executive secretary of the Urban League, who came here in January from Hartford, Conn., said that information gathered here reveals that "Negroes have retained a fair share of employment, in heavy industry, mainly Bethlehem Steel and Boeing Aircraft."

The league claims that apprentice training is controlled by the craft unions, and that these discriminate against non-white races. The foundry union is an "exception" they say, and they praise it for giving employment opportunities to Negroes.

Negroes generally praise the City Housing Authority for non-discrimination in placements, but claim that there are too many Negroes housed in some of the temporary housing projects, the number reaching as many as 40 to 50 per cent of the total. This situation, they say, invites "colonization by race."

Could Assist Migration

Were the general assembly to appropriate $500,000 wherewith to pay the traveling expenses from South Carolina of persons discontented with separation of the races, in buses, railroad cars, schools, colleges, hotels and industries, to states in which is no separation of them, it is conceivable that taxpayers in South Carolina would not seriously remonstrate. Migration of disturbers to Northern states that would welcome them that advertise their mixed schools and the conferences for human welfare and FEPC to tempt colored immigrants, might be satisfying to all parties concerned. Deportation is not practicable, but assisted migration is

The Negro's National Problem

More than 140 years white people of the South Atlantic states have been moving to the Gulf states and to the Northern states. Two counties of southern Ohio were settled by immigrants from Fairfield and Newberry counties of South Carolina. Many an Indianian is of Southern ancestry, and so is a large element of the population of Iowa.

In these times, negroes can change residences with less difficulty and expense than could white people in 1847 or 1907. Nowadays anyone not a pauper and not bedridden can travel. The "negro question", so far as the South is concerned, will for an indefinite period, settle itself. The sole obstacle in the way of it is the industrial "jimcrowing" of negroes seeking Northern and Western homes.

After 82 years, nearly three generations, American negroes are not to be pitied. Social separation between races will continue throughout the United States. It continues in all parts of the Earth. It does not stand as a barrier to economic independence, and that the negroes must gain for themselves or they will never have it.

The Chinese and the Japanese who have come to the West coast make no effort to "get in with the white folks". They prosper. As for labor, discrimination against negroes outside of the South is now and always has been more general and unrelenting than in the South.

The serious problem of the American negroes is to break down the boycott of them on the dairy farms of Wisconsin, the cattle farms and ranges of Iowa and Kansas, in all rural areas except the Southern.

In the North the negroes are for the most part imprisoned within districts of cities.

No Immigration Restrictions

Often expressed and always implied in the denunciations of the verdict in the case of the men indicted for the murder of the negro in Greenville is accusation that South Carolina, the South, is a land in which negroes are an oppressed, a perscuted people. Without here debating that question with the national Uplifters we ask, why don't they organize for the rescue of the negroes?

Outside of the South is a magnificent expanse of land, at least 2,000,000 square miles. The condemners of the South are rich and prosperous. They are deeply concerned for victims of persecution in European countries: No immigration restrictions are in the way of the reception of millions of persecuted negroes by Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska.

The sympathizers with the Southern negroes could raise in Northern and Western states hundreds of millions of dollars to provide homes and occupations for negro victims of Southern barbarities.

They look upon all negroes in the South as suffering from barbarities. They could organize immigration companies to deliver the negroes from the Southern white men. Before the immigration restrictions as to Europeans were enacted they sent agents to Europe to import the "pauper labor" to work in their factories. They rescued the paupers, paying their fares in the steerage. No immigration restrictions bar the dairy farmers of Wisconsin from sending agents with money into South Carolina to invite negroes to come to them and to pay their fares to Wisconsin.

Nowhere on this Earth is a locality more suitable for the residence of colored people than is balmy southern California or northern California too, and in the state of Washington, negroes would be satisfied and happy.

The hearts of millions of the good people, millions of them, are open to the oppressed people of the Southern states. They could open homes to them.

There are no immigration restrictions hindering movement of negroes from one state to another.

If a national interstate immigration society be organized we shall join it and pay dues.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 6, 1947

Country-to-City Negro Movement Adding Problems

Special to the New York Times and The Atlanta Journal

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Negroes in the United States are still moving cityward in the same determined fashion they exhibited in 1910 when their migrations necessitated the organization of the National Urban League, the league's secretary, Lester B. Granger, has announced.

This continuing mass movement from the country to the city is creating problems in housing, employment, education, vocational guidance and interracial harmony that must be met squarely if this is to be a peaceful, progressive nation, Granger said.

He quoted a recent study by the Urban League of Greater New York showing that between 1930 and 1945 the Negro population here had increased from 327,000 to 547,000, or 67 per cent.

Similar migrations to Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Phoenix and Portland also have taken place, he declared, complicating the job of the Urban League and requiring a mobilization of the organization's methods and techniques for the "biggest job we've had yet."

PUERTO RICAN DRIFT TO MAINLAND GAINS

Tops 2,000 a Month, Mostly to New York—Commissioner Calls It Congress Matter

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 30—Puerto Ricans are coming to the mainland, chiefly New York, at a rate of well over 2,000 a month and perhaps as high as 3,000.

According to information available here at the Office of Puerto Rico, an agency of the island's Government, the migration began in 1917 and continued until 1931 at a fairly slow pace. From 1917 through 1920, about 14,000 persons left Puerto Rico. The years 1921 to 1931 showed a low of 1,700 in 1923, and a high of 8,700 in 1929. From 1931 to 1934 there was a movement back to Puerto Rico.

The emigration was resumed in 1935, the year-by-year record since then showing the suddenly increasing force of the migratory stream in the last few years. The statistics by years are: 1935, 1,017; 1936, 3,448; 1937, 4,518; 1938, 2,362; 1939, 4,488; 1940, 1,904; 1941, 988; 1942, 1,837; 1943, 2,599; 1944, 7,548; 1945, 14,794; 1946, 21,531. These records are for fiscal years. A study made by the Puerto Rican Government covering the calendar year 1946 showed a net loss of 36,116 from the island.

New York Problem Studied

The sudden loss of such an unusual number of its people caused the insular Government to make a random sampling study of 965 of those leaving in the month of November, 1946. This study is cited by the Office of Puerto Rico as tending to show that these migrants do not go immediately to New York relief rolls as is sometimes reported.

"About 90 per cent of them are between 15 and 50, the employable age," was the report there. "Of the group leaving, a very large per cent have been offered jobs.

City of New York with regard to
National Attention Urged
... Fernos-Isern, Resi-
the problem being caused by the
...ioner of Puerto Rico, influx of Puerto Ricans. He added
However, A. Fer... that the problem was economic.
dent Commissioner ...sympathized with the
said that he ...
Nor are they illiterates. The sam... college; 1.9 per cent had industrial
pling showed that 63.7 per cent ... arts training, and only 6.2 per cent,
had attended elementary schools; and that included the babies, had
22.3 per cent had attended high ... no schooling."
school; 5.9 per cent had attended

and too large for solution either by the insular government or New York, and it would have to be taken up nationally.

"I propose to bring it up before Congress at the next session," he said.

The Commissioner said the migration could be expected to continue as long as economic conditions remained had in Puerto Rico.

Under a new law, he added, the Puerto Rican Government through its Labor Department was attempting to instruct emigrants how to get jobs. Besides the Puerto Rican Government maintains an office in New York to aid the new arrivals.

Negro Migration

BY VICTOR RIESEL
Labor News Specialist

You don't have to stop off on grimy Beale Street to get the blues as you drive out of Memphis down into the overheated, lusch Mississippi cotton fields.

You get the jitters as canvas-topped trucks jounce past your car. You get a quick look under the tarpaulin and you see a score of Negroes being rushed out to pick the white fluffs. You're jittery and blue for you know that the rolling tents will be hauling garbage or lumber or cattle feed soon—because the big machines are ready—machines which can pick more in an hour than 50 strong men can in a day.

Those machines do more than pick cotton. They're making a problem for the big cities—from New York up to the shipyards of Portland, the hill-ringed San Francisco Bay and glamorous Los Angeles. Those job-eating Dixie cotton picking gadgets—and the fear of them—have started a strange exodus of Negroes from the South into the big cities.

* * *

EVERY TRAIN OUT of the South, through Philadelphia into New York; through St. Louis on out West, carries fleeing Negroes—fleeing from nothing to nothing. For there are no jobs. The big towns are overcrowded.

There's no place to live; no work to get; no real home to go back to. In San Francisco, for example, over in the jammed Fillmore section where the Japanese and Chinese shopkeepers sell to thousands of Negroes jammed into seam-bursting homes, the city's Negro population skyrocketed by 75,000 newcomers in the last seven years—and there are not enough paying jobs to go 'round. Yet the Negroes pour in, especially war vets who only recently saw the West Coast for the first time and decided to come back.

AND THEY ARE returning. Up in Portland there were 3,000 Negroes before the war. A count the other day disclosed 15,000. There were 3,000 in Seattle. Today there are 18,000. Down in Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo," from which the Japs were moved to concentration camps, there live some of the sprawling city's 165,000 Negroes. Thirty thousand are newcomers. And the Nisei are returning, too.

Over in San Diego, 30,000 Mexicans living alongside of 15,000 Negroes, most of whom swept into the area to work in the two big aircraft plants there.

* * *

IT'S LITTLE DIFFERENT back East. I've just seen late reports on St. Louis. These show the city as an important way-station, as well as a stopping off place. Through St. Louis the Negroes go on to crowded and irascible Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland.

East side, West side—same story. The newcomers meet those who came seven years ago to work in shipyards, tool shops and airplane plants. But many old-timers themselves are jobless now or doing casual work by the day or hour at low pay.

* * *

AS THEY SAY IN the textbooks—that's the pattern. It's just showing through. Those migrants I've mentioned are the first of 2,000,000, maybe 3,000,000, who will move North and West and East out of Dixie. It's a labor union problem because there'll be surplus labor hanging around—for hire cheaply. It's a city problem because relief is expensive. It's a human problem unless you don't care whether women and kids and, yes, grown men, too, go hungry because they don't look like you.

I don't know how you solve it. But you don't by just sitting around waiting for the problem to become acute in 50 cities.

South Lost 3 Million Persons To West, North In Six Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—(AP)—The South furnished 3,140,000 new, permanent citizens to other sections of the nation in the turbulent migration era of 1940-46.

With the northeast, north central states and west gaining in the population shifts of war, latest census figures indicate the bulk of these migrants spoke with southern accents.

While California alone absorbed 2,218,000 settlers during the six years, 12 southern states lost more than they gained in wartime migrations.

Only Florida and three states around Washington, D. C.—Maryland, Virginia and Delaware plus the District of Columbia—showed a net gain in migrants.

Census defines the southern region as not only deep South states but such border states as Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia.

Almost 7,000,000 births—compared to 2,500,000 deaths during the same era—gave the southern perimiter of the country a net of about 1,000,000 more citizens in July, 1946 than in April, 1940.

Most of the southern gains were along the Atlantic Seaboard, with Florida experiencing an east coast version of the war decade trek to its rival, sunshine state of California.

Florida's 18 per cent population gain—357,000 persons— was second in the south only to the 23 per cent rise in the government orbit of the District of Columbia.

Maryland made a 16 per cent net gain in civilians and in six other states in the area—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas—births outweighed losses by death, migration and into the armed forces.

Eight states—West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma—took slight losses in civilian population during the six-year period.

Though census has made no study of racial migration, the bureau has found some indication that Negro migration to the west coast increased during the war. The Negro population of five congested production areas in the west coast increased 213 per cent between 1940 and 1944.

The census estimates by states of net gains in southern population follow:

Delaware, 194,000 (7.3 per cent); Maryland, 296,039 (16.3 per cent), District of Columbia, 157,000 (23.9 per cent); Virginia, 26,190 (8.9 per cent); North Carolina, 6,498 (0.2 per cent); Florida, 357,000 (18.9 per cent; Tennessee, 71,391 (2.4 per cent); Louisiana, 109,247 (4.6 per cent and Texas, 419,400 (6.6 per cent).

The net losses:

West Virginia, 95,510 (5 per cent); South Carolina, 2,720 (0.1 per cent); Georgia, 10,800 (0.3 per cent); Kentucky, 142,717 (5 per cent); Alabama, 47,965 (1.7 per cent); Mississippi, 102,876 (4.7 per cent); Arkansas, 70,627 (3.6 per cent), and Oklahoma, 121,300 (5.2 per cent).

THE MARCH STILL WESTWARD

The great migrations of the war years in the United States reflect to a considerable extent war causes, but other reasons must have played a substantial part also. Some extremely interesting figures emerge from a report on the period from April, 1940, to mid-1946 made by the Bureau of the Census. Although births exceeded deaths by about 9,160,000 in the six years throughout the country, seventeen states had an actual loss of civilian population, while twelve other states barely held their own. The West Coast was the great gainer in this movement, and California led the nation in increase with 2,485,000, or 36.2 per cent. Michigan and Ohio, with their great industries, were next numerically, though not in percentage, while Washington, Texas and Oregon followed along. Florida did well, with a percentage increase of 19 per cent. California, Oregon and Washington, on the West Coast, together had a population rise of 3,281,000, or 33.9 per cent.

Among the states that suffered the greatest percentage loss were some that could least spare it. North and South Dakota fell about 15 per cent, and so did Montana. Idaho dropped more than 10 per cent. In the South the departure of Negroes was felt in population losses by Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia.

So the old frontiers pass, and lands that were once the goal of homesteaders give way to other areas as a place of hope or comfort. It is plain that California is the state we shall have to watch. Since the 1940 census the Golden State has risen from fifth to third in population, and is crowding Pennsylvania for second place. Her gain of nearly 2,500,000 in six years compares with a gain of only 665,000 in the previous five years. As James Bryce said in 1880, California has always been the settling point of a "mixed multitude" from all parts of the world. Even now California natives are probably not much more than a fourth of the population. At the time of its cession to the United States, in 1848, its population was only about 14,000, not counting the Indians. Now it is well past the nine-million mark. Even the outlanders, who may be heading there any minute, must admit it is a great state.

South Lost 3 Million Persons To West, North In Six Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—(AP)—The South furnished 3,140,000 new, permanent citizens to other sections of the nation in the turbulent migration era of 1940-46.

With the northeast, north central states and west gaining in the population shifts of war, latest census figures indicate the bulk of these migrants spoke with southern accents.

While California alone absorbed 2,218,000 settlers during the six years, 12 southern states lost more than they gained in wartime migrations.

Only Florida and three states around Washington, D. C.—Maryland, Virginia and Delaware plus the District of Columbia—showed a net gain in migrants.

Census defines the southern region as not only deep South states but such border states as Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia.

Almost 7,000,000 births—compared to 2,500,000 deaths during the same era—gave the southern perimiter of the country a net of about 1,000,000 more citizens in July, 1946 than in April, 1940.

Most of the southern gains were along the Atlantic Seaboard, with Florida experiencing an east coast version of the war decade trek to its rival, sunshine state of California.

Florida's 18 per cent population gain—357,000 persons— was second in the south only to the 23 per cent rise in the government orbit of the District of Columbia.

Maryland made a 16 per cent net gain in civilians and in six other states in the area—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas—births outweighed losses by death, migration and into the armed forces.

Eight states—West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma—took slight losses in civilian population during the six-year period.

Though census has made no study of racial migration, the bureau has found some indication that Negro migration to the west coast increased during the war. The Negro population of five congested production areas in the west coast increased 213 per cent

Up-To-Date Facts On Migration From South

INTERESTING are the facts about the migration of farming people from the South and the offsetting factors revealed in a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, made public a few days ago. Journal & Guide

Although the South shows a net wartime farm migration loss of nearly three million, white and colored farm people, within the last two years it has offset almost 50 percent of this decline through the return of war veterans and through a higher birth rate.

The national farm population is estimated at 27,550,000 as of Jan. 1, 1947 —or nearly two and a half millions greater than it was in 1945. Despite this net increase over 1945, the farm population of the region is nearly 9 percent smaller than it was before the war.

"Largely responsible for the decrease," according to the economists in the Department of Agriculture, " is the population decline on the still overcrowded farms of the South."

That economic and civil disabilities are important factors as well, is the fact that the heaviest losses occurred in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas—and the fact that since the war and the end of "defense job" attractions elsewhere, fewer farm people have returned to those four states than to any others in the South. 9-6-47

Health conditions are improving, as witness the further statistic that "the South shows a net increase of 1,673,000 births over deaths between 1940 and 1947. As of the first of this year the farm population of the South stood at 14,576,000 or over 52 percent of the total farm population of the entire nation. Norfolk, Va.

But until the trend is less heavly from the South, and begins to be toward the South or intra-South, there will be no doubt in the average citizen's mind that conditions too well known to require itemization now exert a tremendous influence on the people when they decide to seek greener fields elsewhere. Sat.

In that there is a lesson that the region needs more and more to recognized.

38 Migration

Migration Loss Stands

At 3 Million

Wed. 9-3-47

Fewer Return To Farm Life In The South

WASHINGTON — Although the South shows a net wartime farm migration loss of nearly three million, white and colored farm people within the last two years it has offset almost 50 percent of this decline through the return of veterans from the armed forces and through a higher birth rate, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S Department of Agriculture.

BAE estimates the national farm population at $27,550,000 as of January 1 of this year. This is 2,360,000 greater than it was in 1945 Men returning from the armed forces made up the most important source of the increase. Yet despite the increase, the farm population is still nearly 9 percent smaller than it was before the war. Largely responsible for the decrease is the population decline on the still over crowded farms of the South.

20 PER CENT REDUCTION

During the war the South's farm population was reduced by 3,287,000, or 20 percent. Heaviest losses occurred in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Wed 9-3-47

And since the war, fewer farm people have returned to these States than to any others in the South, leaving the region with over 10 percent fewer farm people than in 1940.

In replenishing its farm population the South has shown a net increase of 1,673,000 birth over deaths between 1940 and 1947. But its net migration figures show a loss of 2,968,000 for the same period. As of January 1, the farm population of the South stood at 4,576,000 or over 52 percent of the total farm population of the nation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week that the Farmers Home Administration will be able to make approximately 120,000 farm operating and ownership loans during the current fiscal year to white and colored family type farmers who are unable to obtain credit from any other source.

These loans will be made out of the $84,500,000 fund authorized by Congress. As has been the practice during the last few years, veterans will receive preference. Additional credit aid will be made available to farmers through the new insured mortgage program. Wed. 9-3-47 38

This program was authorized by Congress in '46 but insurance funds were only recently appropriated. Banks and other financial institutions or individuals may participate Insurable loans can be made for up to 90 percent of the reasonable value of the farm and improvements. The loans carry the equivalent of 3½ percent of interest and are repayable in 40 years. Wed 9-3-47

Up to last year, FHA and its predecessor agencies had made loans to nearly 150,000 colored farmers. About 5,000 of these had received loans to buy farms of their own. Altogether, the agency had made about a million loans.

38 Migration

Veterans of World War II Making Exodus From South

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

"Go North, young man, go North," seems to be the advice ex-service men, to a growing extent, are following, as the Census Bureau reports that World War II veterans, by the thousands, are moving out of the South to settle elsewhere. Sat. 12-6-47

Net loss of the veteran population of the South in general is 238,162 — or 5.6% of those who returned from the war.

Arkansas lost over 25%, or 43,886; Missouri, around 24%; Nevada, 23%; New Mexico, 19.6%; Idaho, 18.8%; North Dakota, 19.6%; South Dakota, 12.7%; and Maryland, 5.7%, or about 12,172.

New York Gains Most

Largest gain in the nation was made by New York State, which now has 103,695 more veterans than it sent to war. Second is California, with a gain of 79,400.

Veterans Administration attributes the shift in veteran population to wage differentials that obtain between North and South, and states that Southern veterans move North to increase their earnings.

860,000 Estimated Population of D.C.

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The District of Columbia has 860,00 people as of Jan. 1, 1947, the Washington Board of Trade and the City Planning Commission estimated last week.

But in the Metropolitan area of Washington, incluling Arlington anl Fairfax counties and the City of Alexandria in nearby Virginia, and Montgomery and Prince George counties in adjacent Maryland, the estimated total population is 1,360,000.

The same sources estimate a maximum population of 1,125,000 for the District of Columbia and 1,860,000 for the metropolitan area over the next two decades. This is one the assumption there are no national emergencies, when the local population grows much faster. Sat. 8-16-47

Mr. Granger's estimates of Negro population shifts were contained in an announcement of the league's first "closed" conference in four years, which will be held from Aug. 31 through Sept. 3 at Camp Atwater, East Brookfield, Mass. Three hundred delegates from fifty-six affiliates are expected to take part in the meetings, which will deal solely with plans for improving the organization's work. Wed. 8-6-47

The conference will also hear a report on the league's Community Relations Project, which will be officially completed on Aug. 31 after three years. Thirteen cities were examined in the course of the study, which was financed through a $75,000 grant from the General Education Board.

Chairman of the conference will be Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the league. Ann Tanneyhill will be conference secretary and Dr. William N. De Berry, founder of Camp Atwater, will be conference host.

Gotham Negroes Increase To 547,000 In 15 Years

Chicago Defender. Chicago Ill. Sat.

NEW YORK—The Negro population grew by 67 per cent between 1930 and 1945—from 327,706 to 547,000—the Greater New York Urban League revealed last week.

Manhattan led other communities by registering a rise from 244,670 to 344,000. Brooklyn followed with a jump from 68,921 to 135,000. The Bronx, from 12,930 to 31,000, and Queens, 18,600 to 33,000.

The league report stressed that the increase had brought overwhelming demands upon its budget and appealed for city-wide support for its drive for $450,000.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University, league president, explained recently that the league's present staff cannot perform effectively as an agency serving nearly all fields which Negroes require help. Sat. 7-12-47

In the last year, the report said, the organization has established a branch in Queens, expanded job placement and vocational guidance services, a neighborhood council in Harlem, organized a housing improvement program and served as an organizational center for several communities.

NEW YORK NEGRO POPULATION UP

The Kansas City, Mo. Call

NEW YORK. —(ANP) — An Urban league report last week disclosed a 67 per cent increase in the Negro population here within a 15-year period. Fri. 7-11-47

NEGRO MOVEMENT TO CITIES STUDIED

Times-Newyork, N.Y.

Urban League Says Problems in Housing, Jobs, Education

Race Relations Must Be Met

Wed. 8-6-47

Negroes in the United States are still moving cityward in the same determined fashion they exhibited in 1910 when their migrations necessitated the organization of the National Urban League, the league's secretary, Lester B. Granger, announced yesterday.

This continuing mass movement from the country to the city is creating problems in housing, employment, education, vocational guidance and interracial harmony that must be met squarely if this is to be a peaceful, progressive nation, Mr. Granger said.

He quoted a recent study by the Urban League of Greater New York showing that between 1930 and 1945 the Negro population here had increased from 327,000 to 547,000, or 67 per cent.

Similar migrations to Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Phoenix and Portland also have taken place, he declared, complicating the job of the Urban League and requiring a mobilization of the organization's methods and techniques for the "biggest job we've had yet."

California Seen Near Point Of Saturation for Migrants

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 7-19-47

Sat. 7-19-47

By JOHN R. WILLIAMS

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—For the past two weeks we have focused attention upon the rapid increase in the Negro population in California's larger cities—San Francisco and Oakland in the North and Los Angeles in the South. We have also mentioned the large number of Negroes in the middle of the State—Bakersfield, Fresno, Tulare, Merced, and Modesto—since 1940.

According to our survey, the average Negro home seeker who has come to California has preferred urbanity, hence the amazinigly large Negro population in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, etc. Negro migrants to the larger cities of California did not have to be bidden or coaxed.

Unfavorable race relations in the South; cold, chilly winters in the Midwest, and economic instability in the East have had much to do with California's rapidly rising Negro population. Negroes who have come into the State from the East and Midwest seem to have flocked to the larger cities.

AREA IS MELTING POT

Where, in the Golden State's melting pot might one be apt to find most of the Negroes who have come here from the rural districts of the Deep South? Bakersfield, Fresno, Tulare, Merced and Modesto is the answer. Those smaller towns lie in the middle of the State and comprise what is known as the "Central Valley" towns.

Crowded into the Central Valley area, one will find migrants from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. For the most part they came "on their own," but not necessarily "of their own."

In large measure, they were lured by agents of Central Valley agricultural land owners, to replace Japanese sharecroppers who were sent to camps during the war. Needless to say, it did not require very much coaxing to influence badly treated, underprivileged Negroes to forsake the Deep South and began life anew where air is fresher and opportunities are believed to be wider.

LIVE BY WITS

To the north (San Francisco, Oakland and Richmond), the Negro migrant has come with hope alone, uncheered by any dream of promise. To the south (Los Angeles in particular), the Negro migrant has come with hope and happy expectations, sometimes realized, but more often not.

Los Angeles of today is fertile soil for every kind of imposter under the sun, and the season for suckers is open the year 'round.

Following the end of war work here, many Negroes in the large cities have resorted to living by their wits and, of course, constitute non-stabilized citizens.

POUPLATION SOARED

San Francisco's Negro population grew from approximately 3,000 in 1940 to approximately 40,000 at the close of the war. The chief source of income of the San Francisco Negro today seems to be from the municipality owned street cars and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Those two sources combined do not yield adequate income for the city's 40,000 Negro residents.

The situation in Oakland and Los Angeles is considerably brighter. In those cities more Negroes seem to be gainfully employed and are endeavoring to acquire their own homes. However, the over-all picture of California today indicates conclusively that this State has reached the saturation point for Negro settlers for the time being.

Migrants who insist upon making the long pilgrimage from the East, Midwest and South to California should be prepared to "go on their own" for at least a year.

Despite the large influx of Negroes to California during the past six or seven years, race relations in California have remained good, but it is easy to foresee possible trouble should the influx continue while chances of absorbing non-white home seekers becomes more and more unfavorable every day. There are not sufficient jobs and not sufficient houses to take care of California's present-day population. Sat 7-19-47

The lack of jobs here is not now altogether discriminatory, but discrimination is inevitable as the labor market continues to tighten.

LACK OF JOBS

Today California has a heavy surplus of unskilled workers. There are few jobs available for any one. True enough, California is gradually becoming industrial, but the type of worker needed first is the skilled worker.

Included in the new industries promised for Southern California one might point to automobile assembly, air-frame assembly, shipbuilding and garment making. At present the afore-mentioned industries are absorbing very little Negro labor, largely because trained workers are needed, and Negro skill along those lines is low.

FEW JOB BARS

Approximately 30,000 garment workers are employed in Los Angeles today, but only about eight or ten factories have more than 300. Trained Negro workers are not discriminated against in the Los Angeles garment industry. There are perhaps 500 Negro women working in the garment industry in Los Angeles at the present time, which, incidentally, is now experiencing a dull season because retail merchants seem afraid to buy in large quantities.

On July 1, the Los Angeles branch of California's State Employment Service had on file 138,445 active applications for employment. There is no breakdown as to race, but it is estimated that approximately 10 per cent of that number were Negroes.

Prior to 1940, Negro women were in great demand in Los Angeles for domestic service. After war work became available, many Negroes in domestic service forsook house work for war work and those who did not, demanded from $8 to $10 a day for their services. The average family that formerly employed domestic help for approximately $4 a day was unable to pay the new demand, and housewives got used to getting along without help. Sat. 7-19-47

Today when war work is no more and erstwhile domestic servants are turning back in quest of domestic work they are finding that house work is very scarce.

VETS TAKE JOBS

During the war, California's chain drug stores employed thousands of Negro women at lunch counters or behind soda fountains. Today those jobs are no longer available to women. That work is being given to white service men who have come back home and are unable to find any other jobs open.

Unfortunately, Negroes continue to enter California at the rate of approximately 1,000 a week.

Politically, the Negro of California has yet to come into his own. With proper political organization, Los Angeles should be able to elect a Negro Congressman, as is, one Negro has been elected to the State Assembly and one to the judiciary.

Non-White Population In D.C. Increases

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill. Sat 8-9-47

WASHINGTON—The non-white population of the District of Columbia has increased by 71,000 between April, 1940 and 1947, according to census figures released by J. C. Capt, census director.

In 1940, the non-white population of the District of Columbia was 215,000. It rose to 286,000 in 1947.

The non-white population represented about one-fourth of all persons on each date. Sat 8-9-47

Non-white males are still outnumbered in the District of Columbia with 102,590 males and 112,808 women in the age group 14 or more years old. Of the non-white men, 31 per cent in this age group are single, while 22 per cent of the non-white women in this age are unwed.

The "non-white" population of the metropolitan area, representing 11 per cent of the total population, increased from 215,000 in April 1940, to about 286,000 in April 1947. There are 9,000 more colored women than men. Whites live in 80 per cent of the available house-holds, colored in 20 per cent. Average private white household has 3.3 persons, colored 4.2. Of the colored, 71 per cent work, that is 86 per cent of the men, 58 per cent of the women. Of the white 60 per cent of the women in the age group 14 or more years old. Of the non-white men, 31 per cent in this age group are single, while 22 per cent of the non-white women in this age are unwed.

Roll Call

JOSEPH ROOSEVELT HOUCHINS, the Negro advisor over in Census Bureau, concerned with counting dark noses, called our attention to some Washington statistics.

239,000 Negroes In St. Louis Area

57, 20 U.S. Mo. Angus.

Figures released by the Department of Commierce Saturday place the population of Greater St. Louis at about 1,580,000. Of this number it was estimated that 15 per cent are non-white residents, whereas in 1940 they were but 11 per cent. 38 Votes

The number of non-white residents, mostly Negroes, in the area, has grown from 150,000 at the time of the last census, seven years ago, to about 239,000 this year. The area covered by the survey includes St. Louis surrounding territory within a vicinity of 20 miles. Tri. 8-29-47

City Populations Found Gradually Committing Suicide

W Memphis, Tenn. World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The native white population of big cities is gradually committing race suicide while the birth rate among colored people although generally higher, does not differ greatly from the white rate; the Census Bureau disclosed last Monday.

In a study covering the period from 1900 to 1940, the bureau said the full import of the failure of the native white population of the big cities to reproduce itself at a rate sufficient to maintain its present numbers was obscured by the influx into metropolitan areas of migrants "who had the reproductive habits of rural people."

The replacement index used in the study was obtained by dividing the standard ratio of children to women in a given city by the ratio of children to women in a life table for the white population of the United States in the years 1939 to 1941. Jour. 11-11-47

An index of 100 for a city would indicate that there are just enough children to maintain the present population. A higher index would indicate that the population will continue to grow, and a lower index that there are too few children to maintain the present population.

FINDINGS

Comparing the replacement indices of colored and white people in various metropolitan areas, the Census Bureau found:

In Pittsburgh there were 304 white children under 5 year of agefor every 1,000 white women between the ages of 15 and 44 years, as compared with 379 colored children of the same age group for every 1,000 colored women of the same age group of the white women. The index of replacement among white people in Pittsburgh was 85 as compared with an index of 101 for colored people.

In Trenton, New Jersey, the replacement index among white people was 72 as compared with 101 among colored people.

In Akron, Ohio, the replacement index among white people was 77 as compared with 96 for colored people. Jour. 11-11-47

ATLANTA SITUATION

The replacement index of white people in Atlanta was 72 against 68 for colored people.

In the Norfolk-Portsmouth- Newport News, Virginia, metropolitan area the replacement index was 77 for whites against 85 for colored people.

The Louisville the replacement index among white people was 81 as compared with 65 for colored people.

Other metropolitan districts and their white and colored replacement indices follow:

New York and Northeastern New Jersey, white 65, colored 63; Baltimore, white, 73, colored, 86; Cleveland, white, 66, colored 79; Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, area, whites, 69 colored 73; Memphis, white 67, colored 73; Miami, whites 62, colored 59.

WHITE POPULATION FALLING IN CITIES

Northwest Enterprise

38 Votes

—Says Census Bureau.

Seattle, Wash.

WASHINGTON — According to a Census Bureau study issued recently, the native white population in our large cities are not reproducing itself. There are fifteen metropolitan districts where the replacement is far below normal according to the report.

Among these metropolitan centers, are New York City, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. Wed.

This report of the census bureau, overlooks the great influx into these cities, of immigrants, both white and colored, who has the reproductive habits of rural people, and by the relatively high rate of natural increase in our native rural population, outnumbered all other groups combined until the time of the first World War. 11-19-47

There are twenty other cities where white reproduction lags says the census report. Los Angeles, Baltimore, Minneapolis and Philadelphia. These are merely metropolitan districts and not cities.

12,342 Increase Reported Since 1940 Census

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. - 8-19-47

38 Urban

Negro Ratio To Total Population Remains The Same

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — The colored population of Atlanta has increased 12,342 since the 1940 census, according to the results of a sample survey announced last announced last Saturday by J. C. Capt, director of the Census Bureau. Tues - 8-19-47

The proportion of the colored poplation, however, remains just about the same. The total civilian population, however, remains just estimated at about 498,000 representing an increase of about 56,000 over the total population of 442,000 enumerated on April 1, 1940.

In April, the nonwhite population (Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite races) of the Atlanta metropolitan district was 142,885 or 29 percent of the total. Of that number, 64,780 were males and 76,105 were females. Tues - 8-19-47

The average population per private household was approximately 3.6 in April or about the same as the average in 1940, 3.7, for both white and no-white households.

About 118,000 or 24 percent of the April population had moved from one county to another between 1940 and 1947. These persons included not only most of those who had moved into the metropolitan district but also those who had moved from one county to another within the metropolitan district. About 29 per cent of the white population in April and about 12 per cent of the nonwhite population had moved from one county to another. Tues. 8-19-47

The porportion of dwelling units occupied by colored persons in the Atlanta metropolitan district remained just about the same as it was in 1940. The total number of dwelling units in April was approximately 136,899. Of that number, 40,426 or 30 per cent were occupied by nonwhite households, and about 96,473 were occupied by white households.

A sample survey of the labor force in Dallas, Texas, shows that as female employment expanded in the seven years following the 1940 census, the proportion of employed women in domestic service declined considerably.

The "labor force" comprise the total of all persons 14 years old and over who were employed or looking for work.

EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

While the survey does not give any reason for the decline of employed women in domestic service, labor experts are agreed that it was due to the ability of colored women to get employment in war industries.

Between 1940 and 1947, the proportion of employed women who were domestic service workers dropped from 23 per cent to approximately 13 per cent. In 1940, there were 13,823 domestic service workers in the Dallas metropolitan area, of whom 1,886 were males and 11,937 were females. In April, the number had dropped to 10,384 of whom 1,540 were males and 8,844 were females.

In April, 68 per cent of the colored population in the Dallas metropolitan district was in the labor force as compared with 84 percent in 1940. In April, 53 percent of the colored females were in the labor force as compared with 60 percent in 19404.

Of the colored population not in the labor force, 6 per cent of the males and 7 per cent of the females were keeping house. Ninety-five per cent of the colored male labor force and 99 per cent of the colored female labor force were employed.

The percentage of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan district occupied by colored households increased about 4 per cent since 1940, according to estimates released by Director of the Census Capt.

The total number of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan area was approximately 750,182 in April. Of that number, 83,386 or 11 percent were occupied by colored households and 66,796 or 89 per cent by white households.

In 1940 the total number of dwelling units in the Detroit metropolitan area was 617,992 of which 39,455 or 7 per cent were occupied by colored households and 55,233 or 93 percent were occupied by white households.

38 1947

Urban (South Carolina)

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
August 22, 1947

F-28

COURIER, CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING

Negro Population Rate Rise In Greenville Above Whites'

(38) Urban (S. C.)

By W. D. W.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 21: Few Greenvillians are aware of it, but the negro population of the city is growing more rapidly than the white, and is maintaining a rate of increase higher than in any other city in the state.

In 1930, there were within Greenville's small city limits 10,871 negroes. By 1940, their number had increased by 3,111 to a total of 13,982. For the same period, the native white population increased from 17,948 to 20,428, a gain of 2,480. The percentage of negro population in the city rose from 37.3 per cent in 1930 to 40.3 per cent in 1940.

Only in Spartanburg, Orangeburg and Florence were there similar increases in proportion of negro residents, and in each of these cities the gain was slight in comparison with Greenville. Spartanburg negroes increased from 34.2 to 35.4 per cent of the city's population; Orangeburg from 45 to 45.1 per cent, and Florence from 41.1 to 41.8 per cent.

City Limit Small

The relatively high rate of increase in Greenville is attributed to a combination of factors, most of which relate to failure of the city to expand its corporate limits. The growth of the metropolitan area has been considerable in the last quarter-century, but for a much longer period that that, the city has been confined within a circle one and quarter miles in radius.

With the congestion of the city there developed a gradual but increasing trend on the part of financially able residents to move to new quarters in the city's suburbs. This continuing exodus not only tended to reduce the city's white population, but, coupled with the expansion of business and commercial areas, set in motion a pattern of property reclassification.

Numerous areas formerly regarded as desirable residential locations now are so enmeshed with commercial enterprises that either they have yielded all claim as dwelling units or else have come to be tenement-like districts jammed in many instances with negro families. The negroes of Greenville, lacking suburban areas in which to move, have thickened in numbers and in density in the urban sections where they have become established.

State Trend Reversed

This trend in Greenville is accentuated by local conditions. The city is ringed on the north, east and south by a number of suburban developments reflecting varying degrees of economic well-being. All are occupied by white residents.

The western hemisphere of the city's border is dotted with textile mills and their accompanying mill villages. Since the textile industry of South Carolina is traditionally an industry of white workers, the negroes in this section of the periphery are exceedingly scarce.

The result of all this is a reversal of the statewide trend in white-negro proportions. The decade between 1930 and 1940 saw the state's white population increase from 54.3 per cent to 57.1 per cent while that of the city of Greenville dropped in relative ratio from 61.6 per cent to 58.8 per cent.

Some of the leaders in a current move to expand the city's limits are aware of the situation in general terms. They are concerned over the possible effect this changing ratio might have on the administration of civic affairs. If the negroes decide to exercise their suffrage in the muncipal general elections, or if their right to vote in primaries is upheld by federal courts, the city may be in for a political upheaval.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO

The American Negro Is A National Resource

From Saturday Evening Post

MAYBE it's time for white people to stop talking about the Negro exclusively as a problem, and start thinking in terms of his enormous achievement in the eighty-two years since the opening of the first Freedmen's Bureau.

The United Negro College Fund, speaking for thirty-three Negro institutions of higher learning, presents the extraordinary record: . . . 3200 Negro doctors . . . 27,000 students of college grade . . . and many more thousands of trained teachers, journalists, social workers, clergymen, engineers, agricultural experts, writers, artists, musicians, bankers, merchants and businessmen.

Nearly 14,000,000 Negroes in the United States make up about one tenth of our population. By this measure the group needs many more professional people. But it is certainly in order at this time, looking back over a hard and dusty road, to take note of the immense progress made since the days when Fanny Kemble discovered it was a finable offense even to teach a slave to read.

Public authorities and private philanthropies, North and South, have helped, but by far the greatest share of the credit must go to the Negro himself. In its development, this country grew accustomed to seeing successive waves of immigrants —British, Irish, German, Central European, Italian and Russian in turn—come to the United States, and by making a secure and honored place for themselves make also a contribution to the general welfare.

The Negro is no recent immigrant. Here almost from the first, he is among our oldest inhabitants our most ancient families. But what he has done and is doing for himself is like the success story of every other racial strain in the United States.

With this difference: If the rest of us started from scratch, he had to start far behind the line. In the most grinding poverty and under the almost hopeless handicap of unreasoning prejudice, millions of field hands and house servants built with their bare hands a better world for the generations that followed them. It is a record of tenacious courage and self-denial without a parallel in modern times.

The bewildered freedman of 1865, looking for his forty acres and a mule, swindled by carpetbaggers, helpless and homeless on the highways of the ruined South, has transformed himself into a solid citizen. Legend pictured him as improvident, lazy, shiftless and happy-go-lucky, but legend neglects to account for the stores, hotels, banks and insurance companies he has founded and managed for himself. It fails to explain his 200 magazines and newspapers or the $10,000,000,000 spent every year by Negro consumers.

As Roland Hayes put it, he's a n resource.

Progress Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 8-23-47

OUR ALARM OVER THE CONDUCT of some colored passengers on Chicago street cars is becoming tempered with a bit of relief. For a long while it has been pretty bad. If a white conductor or motorman so much as looked hard at certain colored passengers they gave him the works, screaming: "What's the matter with you you d—— cracker? I ain't going to take any stuff off of you. I come all the way up here from Mississippi to get away from your kind . . . put you in a uniform you think you're God . . . I'll slit your throat," etc.

You know what we mean, you have probably heard it. In a few instances the motorman had been rude, or had asked about a fare, but in most cases the passenger was just feeling his oats and letting the world know he was up North now and "bad." It wasn't helping anybody or anything.

Now we are happy to report that when this sort of thing happens, more often than not, the other colored passengers disgustedly tell the screaming brother: "Oh shut up," or "Go on back to Mississippi," or "If the man is afraid to throw you off, we'll do it." It is having a good effect. It shows we are growing up. It makes us feel pretty good.

'THE ONLY NEGRO'

Colored People Breaking Into New Activities Are Blasting the Way for Others

The Courier

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEN a colored American is assigned to a new and unique position, he is immediately heralded as the "only Negro" ever to secure such recognition and he is further publicized as being the "first member" of his race to be so honored.

Mr. Bibb

This "first and only" business has not set up so well with colored America. Caustic criticism and severe injectives have been hurled at this sort of recognition. A certain segment has vociferously contended that new and singular positions for individuals of color do but little to "lift up" the motley millions of downtrodden, dark people. But such palaver is ceasing. The "first and only" are being correctly appraised as openers, pioneers and trail-blazers.

10-14-47

THE GREEN EYES of racial jealousy are levelled no longer upon the Governor of the Virgin Islands, William H. Hastie, nor upon Federal Judges Irvin Mollison and Herman E. Moore. Instead of deeming these appointments as aggrandizement of select, colored individuals, colored Americans are thrilled and inspired. Already they are clamoring for more recognition, even for a judge upon the Supreme Court bench.

Hastie, Mollison and Moore are mashing precedent, blasting fallacious notions of inferiority and opening up the way for higher elevation of their fellows. Because of their meritorious services and the high calibre of ability and intelligence displayed in the course of their duties, these "first and onlys" are smoothing the way for a greater share in the administration of our Government.

Sat. 10-18-47

NOBODY SCOFFS and sneers at Jackie Robinson's sudden spurt to fame and fortune. Everyone awaits for more colored lads to cavort about upon the diamonds of the national pastime. The gridiron greats, like Young and Motley who are high-salaried athletes, are firing the ambitions of colored boys the country over. They are correctly considered as pioneers, and trail-blazers. There is no envy felt. They are the symbols of progress.

There was a time when the elevation and enrichment of individual colored people was sourly received. Some editors expressed the opinion that making big shots out of a few individuals resulted in puny benefits to the body politics. That notion is rapidly vanishing.

* * *

EVEN THOUGH some recipients of high honor and fancy salaries forthwith turn high hat and get dizzy, they are now deemed to be the "openers." It is dawning into the thinking of colored Americans that there must be "first and onlys," if the barriers are to broken down.

When a certain, brilliant attorney was recently appointed to a high post, some of his associates bitterly complained, "What did he ever do?" "Why is he being assigned to a post that amounts to a pension for life?" They failed utterly to comprehend that the way had been blasted for other colored people to gain recognition.

* * *

BECAUSE CERTAIN fortunate politicos have secured fat jobs and soon afterward purchased "the last word" in dazzling cars and then flew to Mexico in style and luxury, the beefers got busy and sent out thousands of poison letters. But the white patronage dispenser was not disturbed. He said, "Some day the colored people will realize that this job belongs to the colored race and that the appointee is merely a conduit through which racial representation flows." Sat. 10-18-47

There have been so many new positions received during the recent flight of years, that bickering and revelations of discontent have become out-moded and unpopular. The spirit of the times is changing.

The Courier

SEEING And SAYING

By Wm. A. FOWLKES

Atlanta, Ga. World 12-21-47

Our Gifts

IF SANTA CLAUS brought American Negroes any gift worth mentioning during 1947, I believe it to be the several advances in the field of civil rigths.

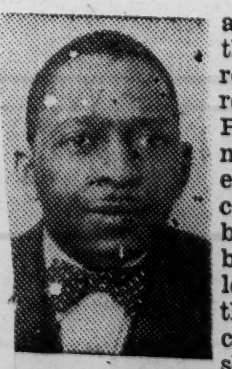
Although this gift came in the form of reoprts by specially appointed committees of President Truman and through court action, it constituted a tremendous stride along Emancipation highway for Americans once-enslaved largest minority. Sunday 12-21-47

—o—

Despite the fact that implementation of the Presidential Committee's Report on Civil Rights will take many years, it is a step along the way. Many people, ordinary Americans, were not aware that there were so mnay flagrant violations of the rights of other Americans. Of course Negroes know that they are browbeaten and scuffed around in may ways while trying to attain and maintain first-class citizenship, but many whites, taking things for granted, have not been aware that the Contitution is so fla-

The Civil Rights Report will serve as a signboard milestone along the trailway of American democracy. Many a motorist along this route will be made aware of the goings on and served notice that things need bettering.

—o—



Santa brought another gift in the form of the recently released report from the President's Committee on Higher Education. Of course there had been to be the background of lower education, therfore Negroes came in for a big show. The inadequacy and in-

ecially in the District of Columbia
ally in the District of Columbia
id the 17 states which maintain
m Crow School Systems, is a
ight to Americans democrcay. It is

designed a "new" technique
whereby the elections and all
laws relating thereto were to be
divorced from state machinery.
South Carolina was the testing
ground. South Carolina federal
judge listened to the arguments
by the brainiest lawyers among

The Courts had said time and
again that Negroes were en-
titled to vote in the so-called
Democratic "white" primary.
The second-class prepetrators

The court verdict gifts brought

mocratic primary constituted the only real election in the state. Here therefore ordered that Negroes be permitted to vote freely in such elections.

12-21-47

As frosting for the pudding, the South Carolina judge—T. Waites Waring, of Charleston--ruled that the state would have to provide Negroes a law school of equal proportions to that carried on at the University of South Carolina, or ad mit Negroes to the University of South Carolina, or close the doors to the University law school.

The federal district Appeals Court has upheld Judge Waring's ruling and so will the United States Supreme Court. The pattern of the United States Constitution which was intended to carry out the Dec laration of Independence notation that "all men are created free and equal" is too clear. In these days and times, judges-- Southerners and Northerners as well--are encourageous and realistic enough to rule fairly and squarely .

12-21-47—O—

With the virtual demise of South Carolina's "supremacy" plan, other Southern states are gradually but surely letting down the bars to the free bal lot. There may be spasmodic at tempts to carry on the ways of yore when Negroes were afraid to go the polls and where the "law" said they could not vote because of race and color, but the bars are dropping. Removal of these bars will mean more freedom, recognition and respect for Negroes "down here in Bingham" as t he Northern boys express it.

—O—

There have been many other vicories and attempts to show the biased American system for what it is. The supremacists will never be the same. Just you watch and see. Santa has brought many hard-earned gifts to us. The New Year should bring more.

Going Forward

Editor Constitution: Instead of the Assembly meeting to pass laws to stop lynching, and to catch the cowards who lynched four Negroes in Monroe, Ga., they are here yelling "down with the nigger." You may scream nigger, nigger, and let your voice echo through the corridors of the Capitol, like Hitler's voice did in Germany. Your eyes may glare with hate, when you speak of a Negro, like a Mohammedan's eyes when he speaks of a Christian. With your hate and your jealous heart, remember this of the Assembly of Georgia, the Negro is going forward just the same, as he went forward on land, sea, and in the air during the war, he is going forward during peace.

So wool hats boys and 133 Assembly, the Negro knows only one goal, and that is forward, the American way.

SAMUEL JOSEPH HILL.

Atlanta.

'Color Line' Is Success Story of Race Relations

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—For one year now a new and unassuming monthly bulletin called "Color Line" has been blazing a different and significant trail in intercultural education.

And, speaking of the new "Bulletin of Negro Progress," "I wish I might place it in every home in America," says columnist Elsie Robinson in her syndicated feature, "Listen World," scheduled for release Monday, Aug. 18, 1947.

This time the widely read columnist quotes a news report from Color Line as preamble for one of her forceful attacks on American race prejudice.

* * *

ONCE BEFORE, in a column published in October, 1946, the Kings Feature writer used her column to welcome this publication and urge its acceptance as required reading matter in the battle against bigotry.

Color Line, published in Mount Vernon, N. Y., is founded and is gaining wide circulation on the belief that publicizing of the voluminous current history of Negro achievement and interracial cooperation can be one of the most effective forces making for national unity and interracial justice.

It is the success story of race relations and it brings to the field the inspiration and drive of the success story. It seeks to popularize the practice of democracy already is a living and proven tenet of the American way. Sat 7-26-47

WITH ITS monthly unembellished reports of race progress, it counters the misinformation, igorance and canards which would bar acceptance of the Negro American as a citizen of normal pursuits, abilities and ambitions.

Color Line is independent, nonpartisan and unendowed, seeking to support itself entirely by subscriptions. Its format is plain, in keeping with its mission and objectives. The wide appeal of the publication can best be judged by its growing list of endorsers which include: the NAACP, the National Urban League, the Catholic Youth Organization of New York, the DuSable Lodge of the IWO, the Mayor's (Chicago) Commission on Human Relations and numerous interracial organizations.

Individual endorsers include: Clare Boothe Luce, J. A. Rogers, Dr. Samuel Patterson, Mrs. Mary McLoed Bethune, George S. Schuyler, James Egbert Allen, President E. M. O'Byrne of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, and many prominent educators. Sat 7-26-47

THOUGH UNABLE to undertake any extensive promotion, the publishers of Color Line have already placed the publication in the libraries of hundreds of colleges and high schools besides finding a general circulation without benefit of newsstand sale. Readers find it a handy monthly summary of race progress.

The staff of Color Line is interracial and voluntary. Editorial chores remain on a spare time basis until the magazine's nonadvertising budget can compensate for full-time attention.

With the commercial success of a large circulation attained, the editors feel that their publication's essential non-partisanship will be best assured. Editorial director is Paul R. Simon, short story writer and free lance newspaper man, who attended the College of the City of New York and Columbia University.

The bulletin is varityped and offset printed on Color Line's own press. Subscription is $1 per year.

Negroes In New Orleans

From John Lester's "Lagniappe" column in The New Orleans Item

39 Southern Weekly, Dallas, Texas

THERE are about 15,000,000 negroes in the United States, about 850,000 in Louisiana, and about 180,000 in New Orleans. This last figure represents the combined total of some 43,000 families. It also means that negroes form the largest single racial group in New Orleans and makes it the first city in the South and the sixth city in the nation as far as negro population in concerned. About 18 per cent of New Orleans negroes own their own homes. About 15,000 own automobiles. They spend on the average of 27 per cent of their income for food, but have a total buying power, estimated at well over $1,000,000 a week. New Orleans has over 800 negro owned and/or operated businesses (women play a tremendous part in business here) and is the second city in America in that regard. Largest business of all is life insurance, and the New Orleans negro owns 16 companies here, doing an aggregate business of about $6,000,000 a year. Local 1419, a longshoremen's union, is not only the largest all-negro local in the world, but the richest as well, with over $750,000 in the bank. There are 6 negro theaters in New Orleans, and one of them, The Palace, is the largest in the United States. There are 5 negro beauty schools in New Orleans, more than in any other city in America. There are also 15 hotels and 13 drugstores, 2 more "firsts in the nation" for New Orleans negroes. There are 25 taxicab companies, with a total of over 400 cabs in operation; 2 libraries; 2 bishops; 2 artists; 1 architect; a fight promoter; 6 authors; 47 doctors; 12 dentists; 2 lawyers; 8 printers; 1 privately endowded hospital; 2 of the finest negro night clubs (in addition to others, of course) in the country; 50 grocery stores; 45 schools with a total of 552 teachers. Two business schools and two colleges, and one of these latter, Xavier is the only Catholic negro college in the nation. The largest negro Catholic church in America is Corpus Christi, here in New Orleans. In all, however, New Orleans

'The State' Points Out Achievements Since Emancipation

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
39 Sat. 1-18-47

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Emancipation day celebrations here provided North Carolina whites with the opportunity to boast about what Negroes have accomplished in this state since slavery.

An editorial, appearing in The State, a white daily newspaper, summarized the achievements of North Carolina's Negroes since Emancipation.

"Progress is generally slow," The State's editorial said. "Sometimes it takes many, many generations to make any material progress along cultural, educational, religious, professional or business lines. At other times there is a sudden spurt of progress that is truly remarkable.

Progress Cited

"When you consider the progress that the Negro race has made in North Carolina, we believe you will agree that it lies in the latter of the two classifications mentioned above. If you need any proof of this, we call your attention to the following:

"North Carolina has a total of 12 Negro colleges; five state-supported, five denominational senior and two denominal junior.

"There are 16 accredited Negro high schools as of 1945-46.

"There are 32 accredited Negro elementary schools.

"We have 26 Negro high schools that are members of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and colleges.

Daily World

"There are 7,142 certified In-Service Negro school teachers as of 1944-45.

39, N.C.

167 Physicians

"A total of 167 Negro physicians are now giving splendid service in all parts of the state.

"There are 68 Negro dentists, 31 Negro lawyers and eight certified Negro newspapers.

"According to the 1936 study of religious bodies, there was a total of Negro church membership in North Carolina of 434,951 and Negroes in North Carolina own church property totalling $11,304,-158.

Atlanta, Ga.

"The 1940 census showed that there were 57,428 Negro farm operators in North Carolina (owners and tenants) and that the total valuation of all Negro-owned farm property and buildings are valued at $106,293,892.

Sat. 1-10-47

"If that doesn't spell Progress, we don't know what it does spell. Not only that but it proves that the opportunity for advancement along all lines can be found for members of the Negro race in North Carolina."